WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A phase-change type optical information recording medium comprising:

a transparent substrate; a first protective layer on said substrate; a recording layer on said first protective layer; a second protective layer on said recording layer; and a reflective layer on said second protective layer,

wherein assuming that a minimum recording linear velocity to be V_1 , a maximum recording linear velocity to be V_2 , and a degree of modulation at the time of reading out information to be I(V), then a value of $I(V_2)/I(V_1)$ is within a range from 1 to 1.2.

- 2. The phase-change type optical information recording medium according to claim 1, wherein a ratio between the maximum recording linear velocity V_2 and the minimum recording linear velocity V_1 is $V_2/V_1 \ge 2.5$.
- 3. The phase-change type optical information recording medium according to claim 1, wherein the minimum recording linear velocity V_1 is 4.8 m/s or more.
 - 4. The phase-change type optical information recording medium according to claim 3, wherein the maximum recording
- 25 linear velocity V_2 is 12.0 m/s or more.

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- 5. The phase-change type optical information recording medium according to claim 1, wherein said recording layer contains AgInSbTe as a main component.
- 5 6. The phase-change type optical information recording medium according to claim 1, wherein said recording layer contains AgInSbTe as a main component with nitrogen added thereto.
- 7. The phase-change type optical information recording medium according to claim 1, wherein a thickness of said recording layer is in a range from 13 nm to 23 nm.
- 8. A phase-change type optical information recording

 medium comprising at least one recording layer which records

 information based on crystalline-to-crystalline or

 crystalline-to-amorphous transition,

said phase-change type optical information recording medium being rotated around a center of rotation when recording information in or reading information from said recording layer,

wherein when the minimum and maximum linear velocities of rotation are respectively V_1 and V_2 , then a value of a degree of modulation corresponding to the maximum linear velocity $I\left(V_2\right)$ divided by a degree of modulation

corresponding to the maximum linear velocity $\text{I}\left(V_1\right)$ is between 1 and 1.2.